World Alliance News Letter

VOL. XXVIII, No. 7 SEPTEMBER, 1947

The United Nations Must Not Fail

The United Nations must not fail! This is the desperate cry of countless people in this bitterly frustrated and confused age, who see in this young world organization their only hope for salvation from quick death and total destruction.

The present outlook, however, is bleak. Relations between the East and the West continue to deteriorate. Many students of the contemporary international scene assume that the world is already irretrievably split, that furthermore the world cannot exist half "free enterprise" and half "communist". Others, some in places of responsibility, assert that World War III has already begun on the economic and political levels.

The United Nations has been busy setting up its machinery. Meanwhile it is inevitable that the nations should have difficulties in attempting to take joint action for the first time. For some, unilateral action is easier than action with the larger group. But the effort to meet the needs of war-ravaged countries for food, clothing, shelter, and reconstruction should draw the nations into closer harmony. The Marshall Plan, designed to meet these needs, in reality raises troublesome questions. Will the United States work for European economic recovery through the United Nations? Is it possible to reconstruct a viable European economy if the agricultural East and the industrial West do not cooperate? Will the Plan collapse because this country refuses to help areas in which a planned economy operates on a pattern different from the American economy?

We must not give up hope even if the world picture is ominously discouraging. The United Nations furnishes a sounding board and its warnings are being heard. The "give and take" in the Assembly, Councils, and Committees indicates a willingness to cooperate and an effectual method for united effort. The several Councils and their Commissions are devising ways of eliminating and at least focusing attention on the root causes of war: hunger, fear, ignorance, oppression. The greatest achievement of the UN is that it has established the machinery which, though undeniably in need of strengthening, can ensure, *if used,* the attainment of world community. Any nation that dares allow itself to revert to unilateral action does so at its own peril.

Specific steps must be taken now: (1) The budget of the United Nations (less than that of the Sanitation Department of New York City) must be vastly increased; (2) An effective atomic energy and conventional armament control must be devised; (3) The Food and Agricultural Organization must get special attention in its effort to relieve the world food crisis; (4) Economic relief for all needy peoples must continue under the supervision of the UN agencies; (5) Armed forces must be made available to the UN for the preservation of peace.

But what can "we, the people" do? We can remember that international organization has a brief history, hence needs steadfast and sturdy backing. We can study the United Nations, its primary divisions, its commissions, its specialized agencies; only informed personal judgment can give intelligent backing. We can constantly remind ourselves that the UN is an aggregation of nations, deriving its strength only from the power with which its members endow it. We can seek greater understanding of the USSR. We can make certain that democracy "works" in our community and nation, that civil liberties, racial equality, and socio-economic justice are ensured for each individual.

As the General Assembly meets in regular session this month and *United Nations Week* is widely celebrated, stress is being placed on the individual's responsibility in making the UN succeed, particularly in building a mature public opinion in support of it. Churches, synagogues, and schools have a signal opportunity to educate their people for world community through preaching and programs of countless types.

The Jewish High Holy Days this month have meaning for all: Rosh Hashanah (New Year's Day), day of judgment; Ten Days of Penitence; Yom Kippur (the Day of Atonement). In view of the desperate plight of the world — hunger, profound suffering, confused groping — we may well ponder judgment, penitence, and atonement. Judgment on all peoples who are not yet ready to sacrifice for the sake of building one world *now*. Penitence for not alleviating humanity's suffering more forthrightly. Atonement, a new commitment to the Judaic-Christian ethic of righteousness, in the individual and in society.

If the UN is to be empowered to build one world and effect lasting peace, churches and synagogues must develop a vast reservoir of moral and spiritual resources upon which international leaders can draw. To undergird the UN, to strengthen its machinery, and increasingly to use its facilities presents the cardinal challenge of our day. The United Nations must not fail.

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Boston Convention and Annual Meeting of the World Alliance

DATE — November 14-15-16, 1947.

TOPIC — What World Religion can Contribute in Support and Development of the United Nations.

COOPERATING AGENCIES — International Committee on Arrangements for the World Congress of Religion in Support of the United Nations, Boston Committee for the World Congress, American Association for the United Nations, League for Fair Play, Council Against Intolerance in America, Friends of Democracy, Council for Democracy, and others to be added.

INVITATION — This is your personal invitation to be present at this important meeting in November. A special letter is being mailed to all members of the Alliance and to all correspondents in World Alliance centers throughout the United States.

PLACE OF MEETING — New England Mutual Assembly Hall, Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts.

HEADQUARTERS FOR DELEGATES — Copley Plaza Hotel. Accommodations have been set aside.

We suggest that you write the hotel for reservations as soon as you have made your decision to attend the conference.

In outline the program is as follows:

Friday, November 14
11 a.m. Registration of delegates — New England Mutual Hall.
12:30 Luncheon — Copley Plaza Hotel.
3 to 5:30 First Session.
8 p.m. Mass Meeting.

Saturday, November 15
10-12 Meeting of four commissions.
12:30-2:30 Luncheon (Annual Meeting of World Alliance).
3-5:30 Round Table Discussions.

Sunday, November 16
Mass meeting and international broadcast over NBC.

A notable group of speakers, advisors, and participants are being specially selected for these meetings.

This is to be a conference of ways and means by which religion can help in this serious world situation which confronts us. A maximum of discussion, and a minimum of set speeches is our goal. We need your council and help!

Oslo Youth Conference

The Rev. Andre Bouvier, *as the representative of the World Alliance, reports on its proceedings:*

A World Conference of Christian Youth was held in Oslo, Norway at the end of July. Great care had been taken in making arrangements by the four sponsoring organizations. The Norwegian Committee gave able help and was a splendid host to the 1200 delegates who were present, representing the Protestant communions of 70 countries and also 16 Roman Catholic observers. The people of Oslo were greatly interested, especially in the customs and manners of the people from East and West. A big rally of Christian youth, grouped by continents, assembled in the stadium and exercises were viewed by some 65,000.

The devotional services were carefully prepared. The Lord's Prayer was recited in unison but in many tongues. In this communion of spirit was the realization that there is, in the spirit of Christ, an element that unites the believers in Him on a world-wide basis and above all differences of creed.

Beyond a common devotional service there was evidence that the tradition and theology of churches from the various countries raised some questions as to how free the group really was. One of the inspiring things was a service of worship prepared by the Negro and white delegates from the United States, and was carried out in the spirit and on the principle of the general theme of the Conference, "Jesus Christ is Lord."

Professor Niebuhr commenting "God's design in the disorder of Man" expressed a strong belief in the possibility of reconciling East and West, while Pastor Niemoeller insisted upon the time of expectation in which we stand "before Judgment and the Return of Christ, a time which excludes nihilism as well as optimism. Sixteen delegates of Germany accompanied their leader. Unfortunately the Japanese did not get their visas, but Asia was strongly represented, with the dynamic testimony of M. Li-Chu-Wann advocating a universal Church without any totalitarianism, a unity without vitality, a unity of conformism being worse than diversity. The talk of Professor Kirtley Mather on "Confronting self-sufficient science" was among the best contributions, showing the great opportunity for religion to reincorporate science within the laws of the Creator, which are order, wisdom and love, as revealed by Jesus Christ.

The Conference was divided into 40 groups and the 1200 delegates were assigned to these groups in which they discussed their problems. Most of them were of a theoretic and theological nature. Indonesians and Dutch, French and Indo-Chinese, Americans and

(Continued on page 3)

Items of Interest

Education Secretary Returns

Dr. A. William Loos, Education Secretary of The Church Peace Union and the World Alliance is returning to work after a leave of absence necessitated by illness. The staff wishes to welcome back Dr. Loos and congratulate him on his recovery.

Federation of UN Associations

The World Federation of United Nations Associations met for its second assembly in Czechoslovakia, August 16th to 23rd. A number of members of the World Alliance and Church Peace Union took an active part. Reverend Sparring-Peterson was a prominent member of the Danish delegation. Colonel Charles Marburg of Baltimore was one of the vice-presidents elected. Dr. Robert C. Dexter was reelected chairman of the executive committee.

The national associations of Argentina, Brazil, Greece, and Sweden were admitted to full membership in the Federation. It was decided to move the European headquarters from Paris to Geneva, near the main European offices of the United Nations.

The Honorable Jan Masaryk as Foreign Secretary of Czechoslovakia, entertained the delegates at the Foreign Office in Prague and occupied the chair at a large mass meeting at which addresses were given by several delegates – among them Mr. Masaryk, the President of the Federation, and Mr. Clark Eichelberger of New York, as well as by representatives of the leading religious communities of Prague.

Nearly all the national associations reported new branches, increased numbers, and stimulating activities. Moreover, an encouraging growth in understanding and good will was apparent. Finances presented the greatest difficulty, due in part to restrictions about transfer of money, but much more to the real poverty.

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SAMUEL GUY INMAN

In Memoriam : Emily Hickman

Dr. Emily Hickman, member of the Executive Committee of the World Alliance and Chairman of the Women's Action Committee, died June 12, 1947. We pay our tribute to our departed friend and associate. She was courageous, intelligent, and hard working. Her interests and her work will be continued in the organization she loved and served.

Korean Peace Makers

Mr. Dong-Wan Hyun, Secretary of the Peace Makers Christian Movement of Korea, is just completing an extended visit to the United States to secure cooperation in the peace work that is being done in Korea. Mr. Hyun's organization represents a considerable following of the main religions in Korea (Confucianism, Buddhism, and Chun-Do).

Mr. Hyun says that it is most important for the peace groups to attain strength enough so that they can provide education and arouse an enthusiasm for working for peace and the training of leaders for a peaceful world which will be as great or greater than the efforts made by the militarists to perpetuate the war system.

Mr. Hyun has been received by President Truman to whom he expressed the appreciation of the Koreans for American leadership and urged that we continue to support the plans for complete freedom and autonomy for Korea, as one of the nations in the Far East which is genuinely interested in democracy and world cooperation.

(Continued from page 2)

Chinese, East and West, debated frankly. The discussion groups wrestled with the great problems of moral chaos, world order, man and his inventions, and the Church facing the world.

It was unfortunate that the reports of the Conference were not clarified. No significant or worthwhile resolution was passed which might have given to the representatives from the various countries and to the world some concrete program and valuable enthusiasm for definite implementation of the Gospel of Christ. This was the weakest thing about the Conference. Many felt this lack and were disappointed that a strong affirmation of the desire for peace and willingness to support the United Nations was not forthcoming. As a matter of fact, Oslo was an experience, a confession of faith, but made little or no practical contribution to the burning issues of the hour.

The World Alliance, as an invited organization, was represented by Dr. Bouvier and Mr. Babel of Switzerland, and Mrs. Dr. Thorborg of Denmark, as fraternal delegates.

Impressions of Europe

From the Union of South Africa, where he is on a speaking tour under the auspices of the Goodwill Council, ***Dr. Carl Hermann Voss*** *has sent this report of his recent travels through Europe:*

Europe today, except for Sweden and Switzerland, is one vast sea of human misery.

The suffering of Europeans cannot be measured by the ruins and rubble of bombed-out cities. The plight of Europe today is described more accurately in terms of blighted hopes, frustrated lives, empty stomachs, and twisted minds. It would be an exaggeration to say, as do so many, that "Europe is in the Dark Ages again"; but it is not too much to say that, unless Europe is rescued within these coming months, she is doomed. The new Dark Ages will then be virtually inevitable.

Britain's crucial problems, so prominently featured in the headlines, are paralleled in somewhat different fashion on the Continent. France battles a black market and reactionary coups. Italy struggles against inflation. The Low Countries, Scandinavia, and the Balkans pull themselves slowly from an economic morass; their problems are gigantic, for hunger and privation are intense. As an "occupied" country, Germany is in some respects better off than many a "liberated" nation, because the occupying forces in both the British and American zones provide a minimal ration; this is unique, incidentally, in the history of the treatment of the vanquished by the victors.

Refuge—Left or Right?

Hunger is, without doubt, Europe's greatest and most immediate problem. If the problem of food is not solved, there will be not only human but political repercussions from all sides, both Left and Right.

European nations, particularly those in Western Europe, are trying to avoid those extremes, by such efforts of Ramadier's Government in France and de Gasperi's in Italy. The present French and Italian governments represent the people's opposition to fascism as well as to communism. In those countries, as in other European lands, the people fought valiantly against fascism in the movements of the Resistance and the Partisans; and since V-E Day, the French and Italian people have made clear their rejection of communism both in public debate and at the polls. They believe in a "middle way," represented by the platforms of the more moderate parties, be they Social Democrats or Christian Socials, Radical Socialists or Christian Democrats.

As Americans, we often lose sight of the basic issues. We must remind ourselves that the totalitarianism of fascism and the totalitarianism of communism, solutions offered by the rival revolutionary creeds of reaction on the Right and upheaval on the Left, are really the refuges of hungry, disillusioned people.

It is no wonder then that the Marshall Plan was welcomed by these nations. In Rome, that great liberal Roman Catholic, Don Luigi Sturzo, told me: "The Marshall Plan, if your Congress approves it, will help us prevent the ruin not only of Italy but also of Europe. We need help quickly, not years hence, *but now!* We need more than dollars. We need food, machinery, coal, steel, medicine, raw materials — all in abundance. If America helps us, our people will respond by working hard. Then we shall be saved. But aid must come quickly!"

Geneva: International Center

Geneva is still host to a number of international organizations, both religious and secular. The directory in the reception hall of 37 Quai Wilson, where the offices of the World Alliance are located, is in itself an index to the myriad groups in Geneva bent on world peace and justice.

At the World Alliance offices, where a warm welcome awaited me, I appreciated anew the excellent work which has been carried on by our European representatives, Dr. and Mrs. Robert C. Dexter. They are carefully rebuilding the various national councils of the World Alliance which were shattered by the impact of the war. As in France I was enabled to meet leaders of the French Council of the World Alliance, so in Switzerland I met with officials of the Swiss Council and of the Geneva office: Dr. Guillaume Fatio, the Rev. Andre Bouvier, and Miss Ivy Marks. I visited Germany and through the courtesy of the Vice-president of the World Alliance, Rabbi Philip S. Bernstein, made a tour of some of the displaced persons camps. It would be difficult to overestimate the value of the work being done by Rabbi Bernstein in bringing hope to the D. P's.

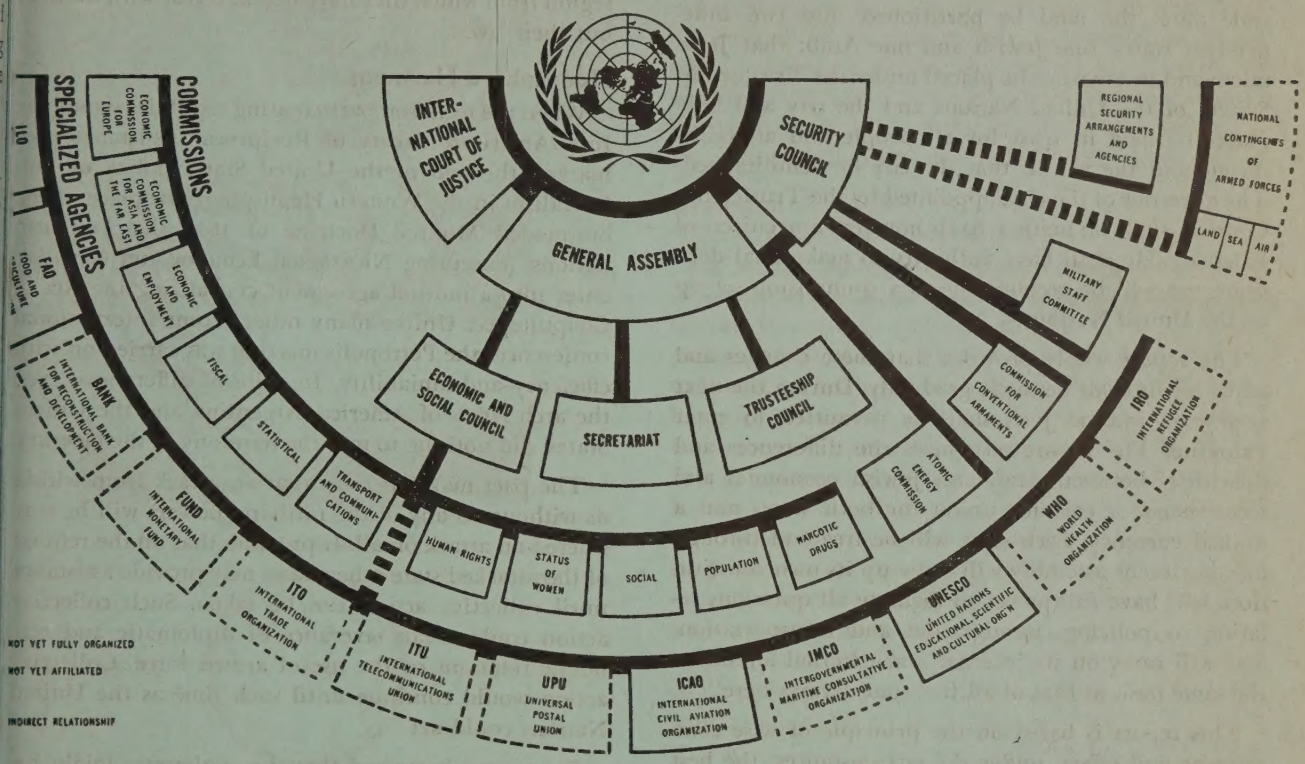
While in Geneva, I visited the offices of the World Council of Churches in the new buildings at 17 Route de Malagnou. The World Council has far-reaching plans for the Protestant churches of Europe and for study groups to prepare for the ecumenical conference to be held in Amsterdam next summer.

Geneva was this summer the center of active work for three agencies of the United Nations: the International Trade Organization (ITO), the International Labor Office (ILO), and the World Health Organization (WHO). A fourth agency, the International Refugee Organization (IRO), could find no rooms for delegates in Geneva's crowded hotels and no space for the secretariat in the former League of Nations buildings and had to move to Lausanne.

UNSCOP (the United Nations Study Commission on Palestine) was expected within a short time for preparation of the Report to be submitted soon to the United Nations Assembly. There in Geneva, frontal attacks were being made on the problems and issues which underlie the abolition of war and the safeguarding of peace.

FOCUS > *on the Churches' Work for World Order*

The United Nations



☆ U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

The General Assembly of the United Nations meets September 16th. The agenda is made up of forty-eight different items, every one of them of great significance, even those dealing with the finance of the organization. The greatest interest will probably be attracted to discussion of such incidents as the conflict between Indonesia and the Netherlands, between the implications of the Marshall Doctrine and the interpretations that are being given to it in various quarters, and to discussion of the report of the special committee on Palestine. A summary of this report is given on another page.

This new chart gives in standard form the general organization of the United Nations committees and in addition indicates, around the lower rim, of the half-circle, the dozen related agencies which while not an integral part of the official organization are of tremendous value in the work of the organization. The United States has within recent weeks pledged its support to the International Refugee Organization and the World Health Organization.

On the Political Front

Palestine Before the World's Town Meeting

The United Nations Study Commission on Palestine has made its report in which it is proposed that the mandate be handed over to the United Nations and independence granted to Palestine at the earliest possible date; the land be partitioned into two independent states, one Jewish and one Arab; that Jerusalem and its environs be placed under the Trusteeship System of the United Nations and the city and holy places be held in trust for all people and all faiths throughout the world; that the city be demilitarized. The governor of the city, appointed by the Trusteeship Council, shall be neither Arab nor Jew nor citizen of Palestine. He shall have authority to make final decisions and will be accountable to a commission set up by the United Nations.

The report wisely provides that these changes and adjustments shall be made gradually. During the next two years 150,000 Jews shall be permitted to enter Palestine. The report recognizes the differences and difficulties between Arab and Jewish economies and recommends a customs union for both states and a unified currency. Each state will be free and through its constituent assembly will draw up its own constitution, will have full power to regulate all questions relating to policing, immigration and transportation, and will carry on its internal and external affairs on the same basis as that of all free states everywhere.

This report is based on the principle of wise compromise and offers, under the circumstances, the best possible solution of one of the most tragic situations that faces the world today. The Jews will accept the report. The Arab high officials in Palestine and other Arab lands have already voiced their dissent. The majority of the world will approve and applaud a just settlement, just to the Jews and just to the Arabs.

The United States will have a very large responsibility in the Assembly. If our country supports the report, it will be carried by a very large majority. If we falter, it may fail. We cannot let it fail. It would be a wise and humane move on the part of the United States to volunteer its cooperation with Great Britain and the United Nations in helping Britain to make the necessary transition and enable her to withdraw her armed forces from Palestine. The United States should accept a place on any commission that is set up to carry out the decisions that will be voted by the General Assembly.

Well wishers for the honor of Great Britain and her pledged word will pray that with the impending discussion in the United Nations, she will see a chance to reverse her recent actions regarding the refugees from Hitler's fury and order her fleet to turn about and land its pitiful cargo of some 4,000 Jewish men, women, and little children – if not in Palestine, then behind the barbed wire of the Cyprus camp, instead of going through with the sadistic project of dumping them on the blood-soaked, blighted soil of Germany in the very region from which they have fled in terror with nothing but their lives.

Hemisphere Harmony

When the nineteen participating republics signed the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance they marked the end of the United States policy of unilateralism in the Western Hemisphere. In place of the out-moded Monroe Doctrine of 1823 the American nations (excepting Nicaragua, Ecuador and Canada) enter into a mutual agreement crystalizing the Act of Chapultepec. Unlike many other recent international conferences the Petropolis meeting was carried on with efficiency and amiability. In spite of differences, even the arch rivals of America, Argentina and the United States, did nothing to mar the harmony of the meeting.

The pact makes it clear that an attack from within or without on any of the ratifying powers will be considered an attack on all. It provides that on the request of the attacked state other states may provide assistance until collective action can be taken. Such collective action could mean severance of diplomatic and economic relations or the use of armed force. Collective action would continue until such time as the United Nations could act.

For a time it seemed that the conference might become involved in wrangling over two issues. Argentina proposed that a differentiation be made between aggressors from within and from outside the hemisphere. The proposal was defeated 16 to 1. Argentina accepted the decision gracefully.

The second issue, economic aid to Latin America, was settled when Secretary of State Marshall made it plain that economic aid to Europe was of greater immediate importance to world recovery.

Pains were taken at the meeting to make it clear that the treaty was within the letter and the spirit of the United Nations Charter. There was no attempt to bypass or belittle that document. Indeed the treaty with its ban of the veto in favor of a 2/3 voting formula and the spirit of harmony shown by the delegates should cause the great powers of the Security Council to ponder their activities.

The purpose of the Church Peace Union and World Alliance is to promote international friendship and peace and to mobilize into a conscious force for international goodwill, all men and women who share in the great hope of a world in which war will have been abolished.

Burck in The Chicago Times

"LOST, LITTLE BOY?"

ZERO HOUR FOR ACTION

No wonder the war gods are cynical. The people in all nations are confused, discouraged, hungry, cold and fearful of a new war. How can this ultimate calamity be averted? The United Nations was established "to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind." But nationalism is a barrier. In the name of security our own nation is trying the old ways which have always led to war. We cannot achieve security in an insecure world.

The Federation of American Scientists said in a recent public statement: "Many citizens have justified the support of science for its war potential, implying that national security will result. We hear this justification in Congress. We hear it even from the Atomic mission. *We assert that national security cannot result from military preparedness or the support of science for its war potential.* Discouragement must not cause us to substitute national half-measures for the goal of international cooperation."

1. Follow the proceedings of the General Assembly over your radio and in the local press.
2. Express your faith in the United Nations.
3. Urge the government to give full financial support to all its agencies.

Program Suggestions

Economic and Social Council of the United Nations

A new film strip entitled *The Economic and Social Council—Foundation for Peace* is available for your programs on the United Nations. Describes the organization of the Economic and Social Council and its role in building the peace, and deals with the Commissions, sub-commissions and Specialized Agencies and their relationship to the parent body. Commentator's notes and a discussion guide accompany each film strip which is available free of charge from the Films and Visual Information Division of the Department of Public Information, United Nations, Lake Success, New York.

Displaced Persons

Our Delayed Pilgrims, a series of four half-hour radio programs prepared by the Citizens Committee on Displaced Persons, will present through dramatic sequence the history and background of the displaced persons problem and will feature prominent Americans such as Carl Schurz, Father Duffy, Eugene Ormandy, Leopold Stokowski, Serge Koussevitzky, Marlene Dietrich, and others. All four programs will be carried by 148 independent radio stations from coast to coast. In addition recordings can be purchased or borrowed for use for playback and as background material for local discussions. For further information write to the Citizens Committee on Displaced Persons, 39 East 36th Street, New York 16, N. Y.

RKO-Pathe has just issued a new documentary film on the displaced persons, called *Passport to Nowhere,* which will be shown in theatres throughout the country and will probably be available also for special showings at conventions and meetings. Write to the Citizens Committee on Displaced Persons for suggestions as to how to use this film in your community's program to help solve the plight of these tragically displaced persons.

International Bank

To explain the functions of the International Bank in assisting war-torn countries to return to economic productivity and the less developed nations to take the road to full development of their resources, the Office of Public Relations of the International Bank, 1818 H Street N.W., Washington 6, D. C., has issued a pamphlet entitled *What the International Bank Means to You.* Copies are available on request.

International Relations

Groups using films in their programs should find useful the Spring 1947 issue of *Film Forum Review,* which is devoted to the subject of international relations. Of especial value for section listing outstanding films with evaluative comment and suggestions for discussion on each. Published by the Institute of Adult Education, Teachers College, Columbia University, 525 West 120th Street, New York City. 75 cents.

Suggested Reading

The Story of Woodrow Wilson by Ruth Cranston. Simon and Shuster, New York, N. Y. $3.50.

Published two years ago and receiving most flattering reports, Mrs. Cranston's story promised to be, as it well deserves, one of the most important documents of the Wilsonian period. It presents in vivid form one of the greatest political dramas of our time. Of value in the library of every clergyman and peace worker in our country. The last chapter, "The League That Failed," might very well be read in our churches as a warning of what will happen if we do not support the United Nations but allow national interest and political jingoism to divide us until war is inevitable.

Critics and Crusaders by Charles A. Madison. Henry Holt & Company, New York. $3.50.

A factual presentation of "a century of American protest." The story of the attempts to implement our democracy and to secure greater freedom for all people. Valuable in order to understand why at least some of the efforts now to investigate political and social movements is based on a fundamental ignorance and distrust of progress of any kind.

Germany's Underground by Allen Welsh Dulles. Macmillan, New York. $3.00.

The head of the Office of Strategic Services' mission to Germany has written a fascinating account of the little known work of the German underground during the last war. The book points out the dangerously successful techniques used in suppressing liberal movements in a police state. For this reason alone it is valuable reading for friends of democracy who are constantly on the lookout for totalitarian threats from within.

New World Primer by Julien Cornell. New Directions Books, New York. $2.00.

Mr. Cornell has produced a well written and simple criticism of the United Nations. He believes it is doomed to fail as an instrument to preserve peace. While many will agree that as presently constituted the UN is far from satisfactory, it is difficult to see how Mr. Cornell can get his World Government now. Indeed he seems dubious that it can be done in time. In the meantime critics such as Mr. Cornell do not aid the cause of peace by impatiently deriding the one going concern for peace.

Shirt-Sleeve Diplomat by Josephus Daniels. University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill. $5.00.

This is the fifth volume of Mr. Daniel's autobiography. Gives an intimate insight into the workings of the Good Neighbor Policy in Mexico from 1935-1942. As well as tracing the diplomatic history of the time, it reveals Mexico's search for democracy. It also shows Mr. Daniels a sincere and simple human being who won the hearts of the Mexicans.

Russia in Perspective by George Soloveytchik. Norton, New York. $3.00.

A lucid appraisal of the USSR in the light of Russian history by a writer born and educated in Russia, who since the Revolution has lived in England and become a British subject. The author gives a good historical background which should be read by both sycophants and detractors of the USSR who "are so firmly determined to read a special meaning into everything Russia does, or ever has done, that the obvious or simple and logical explanation never even seems to occur to them."

The Church as Educator by Conrad H. Moehlman. Hinds, Hayden and Eldredge, New York. $2.00.

A spirited plea for education which is grounded in truly ethical as opposed to traditional religion. This challenge to religion to contribute to the forward advance of civilization stresses such axioms as that "monotheism demands internationalism," that the churches have shirked the fight against the racism of the past century, etc. Points the responsibility of the church to develop a one-world view, program, and organization.

World Alliance News Letter

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